

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. II.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

No. 18.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 24th, 1882.

The Ontario Boundary correspondence has been laid before Parliament. The only new features are the proposal of the Dominion Government to submit the dispute to the Supreme Court for adjudication, and proposing to place all Supreme Court judges of Ontario and Manitoba in one commission for the trial of civil suits in the disputed territory, Ontario law to prevail where the two systems clash.

The report of the Pacific Railway Commission will be laid before Parliament next week.

The contract for the Port Moody section of the C.P.R. has been given to Onderdonk & Mills, although Charlebois & McDonald were the lowest tenderers.

Two new maps recently issued by the Interior Department are temporarily withdrawn on account of errors and omissions.

The estimates for the ensuing year contain the following items: Immigration, \$63,236; Pacific Railway, \$14,754,090; public buildings in North-West Territories, \$5,000; Dominion Lunatic Asylum for North-West Territories, \$10,000; Indians, \$909,303; Mounted Police, \$413,000.

Total estimated expenditure for this year, \$23,390,000, being an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 over last year.

The syndicate have purchased the western section, from Montreal to Ottawa, of the Occidental Railway for \$4,000,000.

Total immigration to Manitoba and the North-West last year, 28,614.

The Saskatchewan and Homestead Company, capital \$500,000, apply for a charter. Head office in Toronto, with branches in Winnipeg and elsewhere in the North-West.

The late action of the Edmonton vigilance committee is much admired here.

Bradlaugh has been again expelled from the British House of Commons.

Guileau's sister has written a letter to Mrs. Garfield, asking forgiveness for her brother. Edmonton mail leaves on Monday.

BATTLEFORD, Feb. 24th, 1882.

Mail from the west arrived on the 21st, mail from the east arrived on the 23rd. Both left on the 24th.

Weather for the last three days has been very mild, and to-day it is thawing. About six inches of snow left.

HUMBOLDT, 24th Feb., 1882.

Weather fine. Thermometer 27 above zero. Yesterday the anemometer recorded nineteen miles per hour.

A train of freighters passed here to-day loaded with flour for Smart's store at Touchwood.

FT. PELLY, 23rd Feb., 1882.

Fine weather; clear and cold, with south wind.

A mirage was visible here yesterday morning. The Indian camp, thirty miles off, was plainly seen.

We had a shooting match last Saturday, and good scores all around. Indian fighters against civilians. Distance 300 yards, ten rounds each man, three men to a side. Each side scored 140 out of a possible 150. Return match shortly.

Mr. M. Groat, who has had a long and severe attack of illness, is now able to be out.

Mr. MULKINS has gone to Ft. Saskatchewan to commence taking the census for this district, which includes Beaver Lakes, Ft. Saskatchewan, Sturgeon River, Lac Ste. Anne, Pigeon Lake, Battle River Crossing, St. Albert Mission and Edmonton settlement proper. Victoria, Saddle Lake, Whitefish Lake and Lac la Biche also properly belong to this district, but as Mr. Mulkins had so much to do, and the Battleford enumerator almost nothing, they were added to the Battleford district.

LOCAL.

Mr. R. VANCE has sold ten acres of two-year old breaking, near Little Mountain, to Mr. J. Newlands for \$80.

The public school has been closed all week, owing to the illness of the teacher, Mr. J. Harris. He hopes to be able to resume his duties on Monday.

Mr. F. SACHE has sold his claim, near the Little Mountain, to Mr. Hugh Bannerman for \$250. There were thirteen acres broke and fenced on the claim, besides a shanty and stable.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are being taken up for the erection of a Presbyterian church here next summer. Mr. H. McKay is a member of the church committee instead of Mr. C. Stewart, as was stated by us last week.

Mr. S. LUCAS, D.L.S., came in from Peace Hills on Wednesday last to attend to the survey of still another coal limit up the river for a number of Toronto capitalists, represented here by Mr. J. A. Macrae, of the Indian agency office.

It seems that the Pigeon Lake Indians are hard up for provisions now. While the fishing season lasted they traded what fish they did not require at the time for groceries and other things, and now when there is no more to be had they have no provisions nor anything with which to purchase them.

The main street is being laid out across the property lately purchased by Mr. J. A. Macdougall from Mr. C. Fraser, and the lots staked off on each side, so that accurate descriptions of each may be embodied in the transfer papers which are being made out. Mr. A. W. Kippen is doing the work.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 23rd February, 1882. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Geo. Shack Wood, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	-11	-47
Saturday,	-9	-37
Sunday,	23	-6
Monday,	35	22
Tuesday,	33	0
Wednesday,	33	-3
Thursday,	35	2

The mark minus (-) signifies below zero. Barometer rising.

Weather clear to fair and light wind. Highest wind occurred Saturday night, recording ten miles an hour. Fully four inches of snow fell during Sunday night and Monday morning.

CANADIAN ALMANACS for 1882 at FRANK OLIVER'S.

LOST.—\$10 REWARD.—Black mare pony, one hind foot white and white star in face. Any person bringing this animal to T. S. Stebbins, at the Edmonton Mills, will receive the above reward.

STOP

and consider, housekeepers, whether it is more prudent to have leaky articles of tinware in your culinary department, to those that are sound, strong and substantial. I

CLAIM

to be able, as well as prepared, to guarantee satisfaction both in repairing and manufacturing, using nothing but first-class material, without

JUMPING

up the western scale of prices. Repairing a specialty. Orders promptly attended to.

JAS. ROSS, Tinsmith, Rear of Methodist Church, Main St.

SAW MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Complete except the rolls. Terms half cash, F. SMITH.

NOTICE!

To Joe Bannerman, — Bannerman, M.P., the Hon. Minister of the Interior, and all others whom it may concern.

What do you take me for? I claim no more than "all the laws allow me." This motto and the H.B.Co.'s line has always been my boundary. The Methodist Mission not being entitled to homestead any land is no new idea to me, and it takes quite a chunk of land on the hill to make up my whack. Seven years and four months of solid occupation should count.

DONALD ROSE.

BANNATYNE & CO.,

(successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS and dealers in

PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

292 Main St., Winnipeg.

ANDREW STRANG.

JAMES BANNATYNE.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Horse Clothing.

HARNESS & SADDLERY.

RETAIL—307 Main Street Winnipeg and opposite post office Portage la Prairie.

WHOLESALE—419 Main Street Winnipeg.

Special attention paid to orders from the North West.

MULHOLLAND BROS.,

323, Main Street, Winnipeg.

HARDWARE.

Builders' Supplies, Mill Supplies, E. Hing, Lace Leather, Oils and Stoves.

Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Company.

Galvanized, Steel Barbed Fence Wire.

COCHRANE RANCH CO. (LIMITED), Bow River,

Importers and Breeders of Thoroughbred and Grade Stock.

We will keep constantly on hand a full supply of beef cattle, work oxen, driving and saddle horses. Having purchased a band of American bred horses, mostly descendants of the celebrated trotting stallion "Live Oak," we can safely recommend them as unsurpassed in the Territory for action and endurance. We have also in our stables at present the thoroughbred stallions Moss Trooper and Kennard, both noted English and Kentucky bred horses. Their pedigrees can be seen at the offices of the BULLETIN and Saskatchewan Herald. One of these stallions would be sold next spring to make room for two Clyde stallions now en route from Scotland, as we intend in future to pay more attention to breeding farm and draft horses. We will have a shipment of thoroughbred horses and cattle arriving in Benton by the first boats next spring and will import on reasonable terms pure bred horses, cattle, sheep and pigs of any breed required for parties residing in the Bow River or Saskatchewan districts, provided we have their orders in time to enable us to ship with our stock in the spring. As the selection of all our thoroughbred stock is under the supervision of the noted stock raiser, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, parties trusting us with their orders can rely on getting animals of the purest strains. A limited number of mares would be received next season for services to thoroughbred or Clyde stallions. Terms, \$25 for the season.

Address—

MAJOR JAMES WALESR, Manager Bow River

THAT BUCKBOARD.

The Globes brought by last mail contain the close of the special's trip through the North-West. As these letters will be read throughout Canada, and will carry great weight, as they ought to, a few remarks on them will not be out of order.

For the most part his description of the country and his information concerning it are accurate to a remarkable degree, while his own impressions are not very far out, but appear to be somewhat biased by the condition which the everlasting ponies and buckboard happened to be in while passing through any particular district.

His description of Edmonton at the time he saw it is true, for he happened to be here in the most unfavorable part of the most unfavorable season that the country had ever known, but we object altogether to his taking the time of his visit as the standard for past and future seasons. Before he arrived, while under the combined influence of bad weather, bad roads, poor ponies and the terrors of a long trip still ahead, he writes: "There may be good land about Edmonton, but if the other approaches to it are as bad as this one any intending settler would do well to consider the matter carefully before attempting to make his way through these frightful morasses as long as there is plenty of good land, easy of access, in the vicinity of Battleford, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Calgary, Ft. McLeod, and in fact throughout the whole of this vast territory."

Every one admits that the trails approaching Edmonton from the south and east are bad for the last 30 or 40 miles, second only to those between Winnipeg and Rapid City in a wet season, but when it is remembered that last summer over 250,000 pounds of freight, besides a large number of emigrants and their outfits, passed over them without serious mishap, all parties must be satisfied that either the roads are not as bad as he represents, or else Edmonton has superior attractions to the other places which he mentions. The distance being so much greater, the roads so much worse and prices so much higher, either the people have lost their senses or else they see something in the country that the Globe man failed to see. It cannot be urged that people have been induced to come here by false reports, for not only are those who have settled satisfied, but an increased emigration is confidently expected next year, much larger we will guarantee than to all the other places which he mentioned combined, excepting Qu'Appelle, where, of course, the actual construction of the railway will bring in a large number.

His description of the Fort and town is correct, except that he credits us with three grist mills, while we actually have only two; and he lays the case of the property-holders here very squarely before the public. In this connection we may say that the other day one of the properties he mentioned was sold for \$10,000 without any title, while if he had sold his ponies and buckboard here for say \$400 and invested in H.B. Co. lots he would, at present prices, have been able to sell out at \$3,200. We do not state this to encourage speculation in town lots, which we object to on principle as strongly as he does, it being only a form of gambling; but even a deacon could scarcely see any harm in a man having bet on four aces, there being no chance in the matter.

When he draws a comparison between Edmonton and the rest of the territory, taking Battleford as the specimen point, we object altogether to his deductions. He says that Battleford is practically the head of navigation on the Saskatchewan. This is simply nonsense. The river is of precisely the same character for 150 miles above Battleford as it is for the same distance below it, and is just as navigable to Edmonton as to Battleford. The reason that the boats did not come to Edmonton last fall being that they were supposed to winter at Carlton or Cumberland, and were afraid that they could not return there before the river froze or the water fell too low. He instances as one of the beauties of Battleford that as soon as the rain is over the ground is dry, and of the country to the south, that heavy bull teams can be driven over it, while at Edmonton the ground is wet in wet weather, and too soft for bull teams to travel. If the soil of a country is such that, in a season of almost perpetual rain, the

ground remains dry, what condition would it be in if there was little or no rain? And if it is so hard that wagons having loads of three or four tons each can travel over it with ease it cannot be very inviting to the farmer. The land must be either very sandy or very dry and gravelly, which, as a matter of fact, it is, and that is why people pass it by and take in preference the black muck of Edmonton, which, even in a wet season, will give a better return than the hard or sandy soils of the central prairies, and in a moderately or excessively dry season will give a bountiful return, when they would give nothing. Another very strong reason why Edmonton is preferable to any part of the central prairies is that there is no such thing as blizzards known, the country being sheltered by the clumps of poplar which abound, while on the great plains there is nothing for hundreds of miles to break the force of the wind, consequently storms are more frequent and severe than in the sheltered country, the special's opinion of the Battle River Valley to the contrary notwithstanding. Besides this, the meteorological reports show that the winter temperature of Edmonton averages from five to ten degrees warmer than points east, owing to the influence of the Chinook winds, while from the same cause the snow does not lie so deep.

In bidding us farewell he takes occasion to comment on the prices charged for store goods and farm produce, saying that it is ridiculous extortion. It should be borne in mind that the rate of freight to Edmonton is four cents per pound greater than to McLeod or Prince Albert and three cents greater than to Battleford, and we have good authority for saying that prices are not as much higher as the difference in the freight amounts to; in fact the retail prices are the same as at Prince Albert and McLeod, and if farm produce is higher than at these points it only proves that there is a better, because there is a larger, market for it. The prices of store goods are high partly on account of the high freight and partly because the means of communication are such that stocks can only be renewed once a year the merchant here having to make as large a percentage on one sale as the Winnipeg man would on four or five.

A GENTLEMAN lately returned from Winnipeg says that the value of land there for speculative purposes has come down thirty or forty per cent., and that there are many heavy losers thereby.—Globe.

Four parties will be engaged on the Rocky Mountain surveys for the Canada Pacific Railway. Three of the parties will operate from the west side of the ranges, and the other from the east side, the objective point being Kicking Horse Pass. Four parties will also operate between the terminus of the present location and Calgary.—Globe. Looks as if the southern pass had not been decided on yet.

All kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

at **P. HEIMICK'S.**

EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

A cosy billiard room, where the Edmonton coal can be seen burning to advantage.

Good stabling attached.
DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

FRANK OLIVER,

Main St.,

has on hand a good stock of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE

BOOTS AND SHOS.

for sale at lowest prices.

Farm produce taken at cash prices.

OLIVER & McDONALD,

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sash and doors on hand and made to order.

Plans and estimates of buildings furnished

Everything done with neatness and despatch.

OFFICE—Main Street.

J. G. OLIVER.

JAS. McDONALD.

JUST ARRIVED

The largest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

yet brought into the City of Edmonton, and marked down at prices to suit the times.

Call, see and be convinced.

BOYS' SUITS, all sizes and prices.

OVERCOATS all sizes and prices.

MENS' SUITS, all sizes and prices.

OVERCOATS, all sizes and prices.

A large lot of

HEAVY TWEED SHIRTS

very cheap. Call early and secure bargain.

A large stock of

GENTS' WINTER UNDER CLOTHING.

A few

LADIES' MANTLES,

superior in quality and very cheap

A fresh lot of

TEAS AND OTHER GROCERIES.

Stock in other lines well assorted.

A. McDONALD & Co.'s

LOCAL.

DANCE at George Gagnon's, Big Lake Road, on Tuesday night.

Is being stored for Mr. D. M. McDougall and Mr. J. Goodridge.

The crop on the south side of the river at Edmonton is yet unthreshed.

MR. C. FRASER has purchased Mr. Lake's house on the H.B.Co. property for \$425.

MESSRS. R. Hardisty and W. L. Wood, of the H.B.Co., left for Lac la Biche on Tuesday last.

The cold snap of last week let up on Friday, and since then the weather has been like spring.

This Little Giant thrasher, which has been undergoing repairs for some time past, is again running.

MESSRS. W. Moulton, J. Leonard and F. Calder left for Winnipeg on Monday last with horses and flat sleighs.

The books and stationery for use in the timber agency office here arrived by A. Macdonald & Co.'s sleighs last Sunday. Also tools and machinery for Mr. Jas. Ross, tin-smith.

MR. J. LAUDER'S dwelling and feed stable were omitted from the list of buildings on the north side of Main street, on the Fraser property, which we published last week.

At a meeting of the vigilance committee held last Saturday afternoon it was decided that the committee would not hold themselves bound to protect property-holders who were not members.

SPEAKING of the late and prospective Indian troubles in the south, Mr. S. D. Mulkins, who has just returned from taking the census in that country, gives it as his opinion that the small number of the police is a standing encouragement to the Indians to do whatever they may think best.

On Tuesday last as Mr. Ed. Luby was driving an ox team down Ross' grade, himself and Mr. J. Goodridge in the sleigh, the oxen started to run, and after an exciting gallop landed in the brush at the foot of the hill without mishap, the chances being about a dozen to one against that result.

REV. MR. BAIRD is circulating a petition asking that when the mail arrives at such a time that Sunday or a part of Sunday is included in the 48 hours which it is allowed to remain, the time be extended so as to give 48 hours clear of Sunday, that people may not be obliged to spend that day or a part of it in attending to their correspondence.

A CASE of liquor stealing occurred at Ft. Saskatchewan last week. It seems that while A. Macdonald & Co.'s freighters, who arrived here on Sunday last, were there, the liquor which they had on board, under permit, for Mr. C. Stewart, of the firm, received such attentions that it never got any further. When the train arrived here the liquor was missing. Mr. Stewart went to Ft. Saskatchewan to investigate, and as a result Messrs. J. Haly and J. Reid have to appear at the trial which will come off to-day before Capt. Gagnon, J. P.

STOCK CO'S.

The following is a list of the stock companies and firms who have leased, or expect to lease, grazing land in the McLeod and Bow river districts:

Major Walker, Cochrane Ranch Co., on the Bow and Elbow rivers; Capt. Milburne, Bow river stock company, Sheep creek and Tongue creek; Sisson, Hallett stock company, High river; D. F. Jones & Co., between North and Middle Fork of Old Man's river; Stewart & Christie, Pincher creek and south fork of Old Man's river; Garnet Bros., south fork of Old Man's river; Capt. Winder, Leavitt of Willow creek, 28 miles from McLeod; J. P. Wiser, M.P., Old Man's river, below McLeod, near Ft. Klipp; E. Macdonnell, mouth of Ghost river.

The names of some of those who have no lease are: Smith & French and Emerson & Lynch on High river; Fred Wachter, Stand off; S. Livingstone, Elbow river; John Glen, Fish creek; David and John McDougall, Morleyville; L. Beaupre, Patrick and Geddes, Ghost river. Besides these there is a small ranch at Whoop Up and several on Pincher creek.

NEXT!

On Monday morning last people were somewhat astonished to find that another attempt to jump was being made, and that men were at work erecting a building on what is known as the Methodist Mission property, directly behind the mission house and inside the fence erected around a portion of the property last summer, the jumper being Mr. J. M. Bannerman, brother of W. Bannerman, M.P. During the forenoon the following notice was received by several members of the vigilance committee:

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that I am about to locate and homestead the claim adjoining the H.B.Co.'s town plot on the east, and by doing so I must say that I am not infringing on any local rule that may have been framed by the vigilance committee, from the fact that I am duly authorized to do so by the Minister of the Interior. Any doubt upon the subject may be removed by calling on me for such proof.

"I am, yours truly,
"J. M. BANNERMAN."

Mr. M. McCauley, who is occupying the mission house on behalf of the church, in the absence of a minister, forbid Mr. Bannerman to proceed with the building, as he had occupied the property 8 months and claimed the first right to it. Mr. Bannerman spoke of a letter purporting to be from the Minister of the Interior, which stated in effect that the Methodist Church had not acquired any right to the property in question. The matter rested there for the time being.

The affair was discussed pretty freely throughout the day, and different opinions were expressed as to the ownership of the property and the probable action of the vigilance committee, the general opinion being that as the people here had respected the claim of the church for eleven years, awaiting the decision of the Government, it would not be too much to ask Mr. Bannerman to wait a little longer with the rest, and that the committee should apply the necessary persuasion.

During the evening the committee decided that the house should be moved on the following day, and in the morning word was sent to the members of the committee and other settlers in the neighborhood to be on hand at half-past ten in the afternoon.

At the hour appointed about one hundred men gathered at the house, some driving and some on foot. Mr. Bannerman and the two carpenters were the only parties at the house. Very little was said. Mr. McCauley spoke to Mr. Bannerman, saying that they had come to move the house. Mr. Bannerman asked if he would be allowed half an hour to go to the Fort. Mr. McCauley intimated that he might go to the Fort if he liked, but that the house would not stay there any longer on that account. Nothing further passed. No resistance was made, no violence was offered. The carpenters were told to pick up their tools, which they did, and also the nails, a team was driven up and the building, a rough shanty just boarded in, was loaded on to the sleigh and hauled off the premises, followed by the crowd. The rig was driven along Main street to the point on the bank where the building of Mr. George was tumbled over two weeks ago. The shanty was then rolled over, smashing it to pieces. The balance of the lumber was hauled to the place and thrown over after it, and the crowd dispersed.

Of those present, not one was heard to say anything against the proceeding, the feeling being that the attempt to injure the claim of the church to the property was altogether unjustifiable at present, being done only because it happened to become valuable within the last few months.

Ten sleigh loads of goods arrived from Battleford on Sunday last for A. Macdonald & Co.

It is likely that the Vancouver Island Railway will be constructed by a company chartered by the Local Government.

The Icelandic colony on Lake Winnipeg is being abandoned, the people taking up land in other and more habitable parts of the country.

The Province of Quebec is so hard up that the Local Government proposes to raise the wind by means of a lottery.

JAS. HALY & CO.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, N.W.T.

GENERAL TRADERS.

Highest Cash Prices for Fur.

All kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

at P. HEIMINCK'S

FRANK OLIVER,

Main St.,

has on hand a good stock of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE

BOOTS AND SHOES

for sale at lowest prices.

Farm produce taken at cash prices.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY—Parties in the East wishing to invest in Real Estate in Edmonton or vicinity will find it to their advantage to correspond with

MESSRS. MCKAY & BLAKE,
Edmonton, N.W.T.

CITY OF EDMONTON,

situated at the head of navigation on the North Saskatchewan River; the centre of the Gold, Coal, Timber and Mineral region of the Great North-West, and surrounded by the richest wheat-producing country in the world.

The four great highways leading from Winnipeg, the great Bow River grazing country, the Peace River country and British Columbia via the Jasper Pass, centre on the Town Site.

It is the terminus of the C.P. telegraph line, the North-West mail route, and the projected Saskatchewan branch of the C.P.R.

The Hudson's Bay Co. offer for sale 1,000 lots on the above town site at low prices and on reasonable terms.

All information can be had by applying at the H.B.Co. offices in Winnipeg or Montreal,

B. MCGINN, C. J. BRYDGES,
Agent, Edmonton. Commissioner.

P. HEIMINCK'S,

Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan, is the place to go for

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, ETC.

BANKING HOUSE

—of—

A. MACDONALD & Co., Edmonton

transact a general banking business. Deposits received and drafts issued on Battleford, Winnipeg and all points east.

A. MACDONALD & Co.

A. MACDONALD & Co.

will take all kinds of

FARM PRODUCE IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS

X. ST. JEAN,

CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heimick's store, Main St.

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

will be published every Saturday morning from the 29th of October until the 1st of May.

Subscription for the season, \$2.00

Advertising rates:—Five lines, three insertions, \$1.00; ten lines, three months, \$5.00; ten lines, six months, \$10.00.

Job work done neatly, quickly and cheaply at the BULLETIN office.

Terms strictly cash.

All communications to be addressed to Frank Oliver, Edmonton, or A. Dunlop, Winnipeg.

25¢ One-half of the term for which the BULLETIN is published having expired, it will be given for the balance of the term for \$1.00.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 25, 1882.

RANCHES

It seems the system of leasing large tracts of land to stock companies does not work as satisfactorily, even to the lessees, as was expected. It was thought that when a large tract of land had been secured there would be little difficulty in keeping the stock on it, but this is found to be impossible. In order to keep the wild cattle on any one range such a large force would be necessary that the outlay, along with the rental to be paid, would make the cost of raising the stock too great to be profitable. Of course the larger the herd the wilder and more unmanageable the cattle and the greater the force necessary to keep them within bounds, while it would not pay to keep a small herd on a large range. The only advantage that the lease gives the lessee is that other men are prevented from settling close to him, but if a penalty were attached for the trespass of other cattle on the leasehold, the cattle belonging to it would naturally be liable to a similar penalty for going on other property; and as the herds, whether large or small, cannot be prevented from going pretty much where they please when on a stampede, any law in regard to trespass is bound to become a dead letter. Another point is that if the herds were continually driven here and there to keep them on their range the cattle would fall in condition and lose in value.

Although the Government will not lease a smaller quantity than 10,000 acres, it seems from the above causes that the attempt to freeze out the small stock-men will result in failure. They say they were the parties who proved the capabilities of the country first and have rights that must be respected, and attempts on the part of the large companies to give them trouble will result in mutual loss and disadvantage.

A plan that it is thought would be more satisfactory to all parties is proposed as follows: Let the stock of a whole district run together, each owner contributing to the herding according to the number of his cattle, and paying the Government a certain percentage per head for pasturage. Every season when the time for branding comes, the herd to be rounded up and the calves branded, each owner paying so much per head branded to form a fund for the purchase of thoroughbred stock to run with the herd. Of course there would be no monopoly in this plan, and it would not give as favorable an opportunity for the breeding of pure stock of any particular breed, but it appears to be the only plan by which all parties can receive justice.

The Government are not looking as favorably on the leasing system now as at first, for, although there are nine or ten leases ap-

plied for, only the Cochrane Co. have finally received theirs, so that it is thought some change in the system is contemplated.

LAND.

The Saskatchewan Herald says that Mr. Clarke, M.C. for Lorne, has obtained the following concessions for his constituents from the Department of the Interior:

"Every settler who has taken up a section prior to January, 1881, shall be allowed, on even sections, to homestead 160 acres, pre-empt 160 acres at one dollar per acre on three years' time, 320 acres at one dollar per acre, if improved, cash down.

"That any one settled on odd sections shall be allowed same privileges as those on even sections, homesteads and pre-emptions on terms.

"Bona fide settlers who have settled unknowingly on Hudson's Bay Com., school or syndicate lands prior to survey shall be protected on such lands and rights secured.

"Those half-breeds who have not benefited by the Manitoba Act shall be entitled to receive remuneration of like kind in the Territories—that is, either scrip or lands, the Government promising to deal with the whole matter at an early date."

These concessions are only what are fair to those who have gone ahead of civilization in this country, and are due as much to the settlers of Edmonton as to those of Lorne, but we cannot see why those who will, in the future, precede the advantages of railways and other civilizers should not receive the same concessions. Why should those who settle, say in Peace River in 1882, not receive as much consideration from the Government as those who settled there in 1881? They are in no way more indebted to the Government than those who preceded them. And why should any who may come to Edmonton next summer be treated differently from those who came last summer? Suppose their land in four or five years from now, when the branch railroads are finished, is found to be syndicate land, perhaps so constituted because they settled on it, why should they be made to pay for railroad advantages which they did not receive?

While the concessions granted to the residents of the district of Lorne are very satisfactory, no doubt, to them there is no reason why the same concessions should not be granted to settlers throughout the Territories and to those who shall, in the future, settle under the same circumstances as they have done. It is time enough to charge settlers for building the railroad when the railroad is built and they are deriving some advantages from it.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The late Indian trouble at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow river appear to have arisen from hunger and general dissatisfaction. It seems that the Indians were, or fancied they were, short of provisions, and so they killed one or more of the cattle of the Cochrane Ranch Co. which had strayed to the neighborhood of the Crossing. Twelve police, under Captain Dickens, were sent from Medicine Hat to make arrests. While they were there, as the sub-agent, Dr. Lauder, was in the ration-house, an Indian named Bull Elk shot at him four times, without hitting him, however. The police arrested the Indian, but the others made such hostile demonstrations that they were obliged to release him. Crowfoot, the head chief, becoming responsible for him. Major Crozier was sent for and arrived with 30 men. He turned the Government buildings into a miniature fort and demanded the prisoner. Plain talk and threats were indulged in on both sides, and at last Crowfoot weakened and delivered up the prisoner. The police behaved well. Dr. Lauder has left there, and is now on his own ranch near Calgary.

SALES at the new H.B.Co. stores in Winnipeg have amounted to \$12,500 per week.

25 LIGHT SETS OF DOUBLE HARNESS and 18 horses for sale at

P. HEIMINCK'S.

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We have the largest and most complete stock in the whole North-West, and have already established beyond a doubt the reputation for selling the cheapest and best goods, comprising

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CUT OR CARCASE

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at lowest rates for cash or grain.

D. M. McDOUGALL,

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VILLIERS & PEARSON,

EDMONTON,

have now on hand a very large and well assorted stock of goods.

Carts arriving every week

EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

A cosy billiard room, where the Edmonton coal can be seen burning to advantage.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor

SLEIGH SHOE STEEL at

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